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Senator Heyburn's Public Service

The Hon. WELDON BRINTON HEY-URN of Idaho did the country a reat service in the Senate on Monday then he opposed the joint resolution athorizing the Secretary of War to the occasion of their annual reunion t Mobile in April. It is true that Senafor HEYBURY waved the "bloody shirt," nd affecting to deplore sectional strife sed language that brave men sat silent inder only with the greatest self-reraint. But sometimes a man is not be judged so much by his words nd his behavior as by what results rom them.

"I put it to the consciences of Senaors on this side," said Mr. HEYBURN, TEYBURN'S vote was the only one cast essed with the idea that he was do- open mouth, the Grand Young Man: ng a great public service by his demstration against the loan of tents to estimable service. For he evoked the ent protest of Senators, some of whom and fought on the Union side, that it was eard again in that chamber.

ie to Mr. HETBURN of Idaho in spite of poetry of Indiana?

Governor Fort and the Income Tax Amendment.

Governor Fort of New Jersey tries o answer by flimsy sentimentalities Governor HUGHES'S fatal objections to the proposed income tax amendment the Constitution. To Governor HUGHES'S argument that the borrowing power of the State would be at the mercy of the Federal taxing power, that the lower rates of interest on State and municipal bonds now made possiwould no longer be possible, Governor FORT opposes this choice bit of tinsel:

" If the patriotism of our citizens and the interest of our financial institutions who take and hold State and municipal securities is at so low an ebb municipal securities we are indeed in an un elleve that such a condition exists."

suvenile and hollow. It better befits a on mooted points; and so on. New Jersey.

parts of the country.

is liberal enough.

Submarine Bells to Save Ships.

The United States Navy is equipping question to the House: all its ships with the simple apparatus required to receive the signal sounds of the submarine bells with which fortyeight lightships on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the great lakes have been equipped. These bells render incalwind carries the sound of the foghorn away from the ship in danger.

tested the submarine bell for sixty days hopelessly congested if bills were albefore adopting it, yet the use of the device seems to be confined almost exclusively to lightships. That it should he extended to scores of reefs and other danger points on the At'antic and Pacific coasts, the shores of the great lakes same time Mr. Cannon may have conand the tortuous Alaskan inlets has been admitted over and over again by every- calendar was devised by the House it body conversant with the subject, but had better pass upon its own work at the Government remains inert, giving the first occasion of doubt. no sign and apparently indifferent to the risk to which the fleet is exposed as well as the coast and lake shipping,

sound waves propagated in water travel tioned by the President himself. at the rate of 4,700 feet a second, which This being the case, as it undoubted! means that the submarine bell can is, why should it be considered radical slight cost.

cruiser every danger spot on the coasts to exercise its legitimate discretion with of the United States, including the out a protest from any quarter. Now shores of the great lakes, could be pro- there is another and a very different sitvided with the warning and signalling uation. Secretary MEYER is trying to submarine bell. If the Government will reform the naval administration and not bestip itself to afford protection to to bring it within reasonable likeness to coastwise and lake shipping, it should that of the two great organizations of have a thought for the hundreds of the world, England and Germany, and end tents to Confederate veterans on millions of the taxpayers' money in- Mr. Capps and Mr. Rogers, representing vested in the United States navy-and bureaus whose cordial harmony with the lives of its officers and men.

The Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN CULLOP, Representative in Congress of the Second Indiana district, is "a lifelong Democrat," the common variety. While there is life there is hope, and Mr. CUL-LOP drips with it. "You can place Indiana in the Democratic column," cries, "and, I think, keep it there for whether by act of Congress the rebel years to come." Convenient, if true, ag shall again wave over the property for political almanac makers; yet even the Union." The Senators appealed to old political fatalists, in whom "the all voted for the resolution. Mr. returns" arouse each year no keener a feeling than is stirred by a package of gainst the resolution. He sat with Government seeds or a table of logas conscience apart. According to his rithms, this Cullopian prophecy gives a ghts, he meant well no doubt. It was pang, a passionate fear. For the doom imply a case of limited intelligence and of the Indiana Republicans weaves a rrested magnanimity. His conscience shade around one bright and beautiful olted with his judgment. He was spirit, him of the closed mind and ever

" The Legislature elected this fall will name accessor to Senator BEVERIDGE, who is a candihe veterans in gray-and he was, an date to succeed himself. A majority of the boldovers in the State Senate are Democrats, and we will elect enough more to give us a safe working

vive the painful memories of the civil in" at the White House? Who will Forbid it, Heaven! Who will "drop r in a sectional and bitter spirit, and counsel the Administration? Who will he rebuke was so severe that such an make the Capitol his sounding board? exhibition is not likely to be seen and Who will be the joy of the galleries, the glass of rural form, the hope, the vision. The thanks of a united country are the desire, the legged and incarnate

No, no! Away with WILLIAM ALLEN CULLOP, the soothless seer! On this throbbing theme we wouldn't listen to HANNIBAL CHOLLOP himself. The Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE; he must and shall be conserved.

The House at School. NON'S submission to the House of a of nature feeling, so Wordsworthian, point in parliamentary law, or rather we dare to put the successful realism of a question involving the construction of an amendment to the rules. described as a surrender to the insurble by their exemption from taxation gents. The right of the Speaker to decide the matter in the first place is room here for but three stanzas, yet without consulting the House would not have been disputed. He chose not to exercise it. His motive has been variously interpreted: he sought as to cause such a tax to affect the value of State | a demonstration that the House is not under the domination of the Speaker; fortunate condition in the republic. No one can he wanted to give the House an object lesson in the difficulties with which With all respect, that is a little too the Speaker has to contend in passing

Governor of Kansas than a Governor of In March last a rule providing for a unanimous consent calendar was Equally worthless is Governor FORT's adopted to obviate the necessity of a reliance on Congress as "representative personal request to the Speaker by memof the States." Perfectly possible is a bers who desired recognition to ask for Bryaniac or Populist Congress, a Con- unanimous consent that their bills be gress of wild ranters against "Wall considered. Business was proceeding Street" and wealth, a Congress shrewd in the House on Monday under the enough to see that New England, New unanimous consent rule, and Represen-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, can be tative McLachlan of California had bled for the supposed benefit of other called up a harbor appropriation bill. Fearing an objection that would dis-A prudent State will hold on to its place the bill on the calendar he asked necessary rights, will trust them to no unanimous consent that it go over "withexterior patriotism or wisdom. The out prejudice." The Speaker might grant of powers under the Constitution have declined to consider the motion as not in order, and the presumption is that there would have been no appeal from his ruling. Instead he put this

" Shall it be in order after discussion of a bill on the unanimous consent calendar for the Speaker to entertain a request for recognition for a motion that a bill be passed without prejudice!"

The question was debated by members on its merits and outside party culable service in thick weather when lines, with the result that Mr. McLachlights cannot be seen and foghorns fail to convey direction and thus confuse the navigator—often, indeed, a perverse wind carries the sound of the foghorn to agree with the opinion of Mr. Gaines will be able to identify almost at a glance will be able to identify almost at a glance the buildings they represent. The proprietors of the City Record will be pleased to see the care which its editors use in spending the money appropriated for its of West Virginia that the unanimous The United States Lighthouse Board consent calendar would soon become lowed to accumulate upon it without losing their order.

The judgment of the House was obviously the Speaker's judgment. Perhaps he conjectured as much. At the sidered that as the unanimous consent

Capps and Rogers.

It is remarkable if the President has An explanation has been given, and not the right to transfer "Admiral" An explanation has been given, and probably it is the correct one, that while the lighthouse board is anxious to install the submarine bells wherever they are needed, its appropriation is sufficient only for running expenses and it hasn't enough influence with Congress and the right to transfer "Admiral" Rogers from their present posts at the head respectively of the Construction and the Pay Corps to other places of usefulness—in the service of course—that the same official had the right in the first place to put washington, D. C., February 6.

to obtain the \$500,000 that would be re- them where they now are. Certainly quired to protect the coast thoroughly they did not reach the stations they with bells hung from a tripod on the occupy for the moment by the automatic sea bottom and rung by an electric action of the naval machinery. Neither cable extending from the shore. A CAPPS nor ROGERS had any claim to ship feeling its way through a fog can promotion on the score of seniority. by means of a transmitter in a small Capps passed over the heads of three or tank near the bow pick up the sound of four men who had precedence by age the bell at long distances and it is regis- and length of service, and the elevation tered in the pilot house. The British of Rocers displaced even more officers Admiralty has declared that ships fitted in the line of advancement. It is obviwith the receiving apparatus could navi- ous, therefore, that both of them became gate a dangerous coast protected by chiefs of bureau and simultaneously acsubmarine bells with almost as much quired the opportunity of figuring in 70 certainty in a thirk fog as in clear society as "Rear Admirals," not by inweather. This seems incredible to the herent and legitimately acquired right, uninitiated until they are reminded that but by the favor of the Secretary, sand

signal to an electrical device on board and startling if the same authorities a ship more than three times as far as that originally advanced these gentleher pilot can hear a foghorn. Wher- men without reference to the ordinary ever the submarine bell has been rules of promotion should now restore adopted, in Europe as well as in the them to their regular places in the list? United States, it has scored heavily it is evident that they were originally over the foghorn and over the bell swing- promoted out of due order because of ing above the surface of the water. It certain qualifications and acquirements takes years to build a lighthouse on a that fitted in with the situation at the reef and the great expense is often a moment. Nobody questioned the prodeterrrent, whereas the submarine bell priety of the arrangement in the first is quickly installed at comparatively place. Apparently there were no emergencies that called for political interven For the price paid for one third rate tion, and the Department was permitted his plans is indispensable, have arrayed themselves in bitter opposition, An Impossible Intolerable Thought. It is not that they appeared before the Congress committee and gave their tes timony-honest, let us admit: it is that they disclosed an attitude of hostility which Secretary MEYER must inevitably take account of. He cannot try his plans with these two bureaus working against him, at least to the extent of exhibiting their fruits to the best advantage; why then should he not exercise for the transfer of CAPPE and Rogers the same authority that procured their promotion in the first natance?

Nothing has changed in respect to the aws, so far as we know. The authority of the Secretary, to say nothing of the President, still prevails.

The North Carolina Renaissance. Spring stirs in Tarheelia. The too ong frozen bosom of the Mecklenburg school of poets warms and beats again. We who have honored and loved so long that glory of a glorious State, who spoke too bitter words, perhaps, seeing our fondest hopes decay, we hail and bless

forth High Point is to be as renowned for feet as she has been for furniture: " I seen the moon clum up the sky, And at 10 o'clock he was so high: I walked by Sapra, who in my arm

the risen and regnant Muse. Hence-

By my side we talked so warm. "The wind he did not blow. In nature all did sweetly flow. The birds they did sleep so sweet,

As I did walk by SADIE's feet. "Ob, Moon so nice, my SADES dear We walk along, now do not fear; We speak in the tone of love.

As do the squab to their dove." moonshine, so tender, so simple, so full of a poem, "The Donkey Is Dead," contributed to the Charlotte News and Observer, the Bishop Percy and Francis James Child of North Carolina. There they are enough to show the clear, firm outline, the masterly objectiveness, the heaven grazing height to which the

humble subject is raised: 'The donkey is dead!' came over the phone On a clear, cold morning like the frigid zone. 'The donkey is dead,' with sorrow be it said. And she died, it is true, of being overfed.

All day long she stood in her stall With nothing to do, with nothing to haul. As the boys passed by in playful mood

They would toss her bits of extra food. So after many days it came to pass That for too much corn and too little grass

She finally lost the power of locomotion In spite of hard rubbing and every kind of lotion In THEOCRITUS, in WILLIAM BARNES of Dorsetshire, even in General Sambo BOWLES of Agawam, are there many

such touches of nature or of art?

CONNELLY admitted that he had never been a member of Assembly, but that once he had been confined in the St. Lawrence State Hospital for the Insane.—Albuny Times Union. The rush for alibis has begun.

Not long ago Senator HINMAN représented the State through this department in an action in Broome county and won the case.—The Hon. JAMES S. WEIFPLE.

Are there to be no survivors?

It is gratifying to see the City Record entering the field of illustrated journalism. Yesterday's edition contained seven cuts showing stables of the Street Cleaning Department which we are sure no other publication would print. They appear in an article on the real estate owner by the city, and any person studying them will be able to identify almost at a glance

This city has accepted an offer of \$75,000 from Annuaw Cammote for a public library building—Despatch from Elizabeth, N. J. What does Elizabeth want of two public libraries? The Fewler Library is mor than sufficient for her needs

The farmer who sells his beef on foot for six cents a pound is far removed from the unreasonable profits that the beef trust receives when it sells that same beef for 50 and 50 cents a pound to the consumer.—Representative J. TROMAS HEPLIN No wonder Mr. HEFLIN is wearing cotton suits if he has to pay 50 to 60 cents a pound

The Pepys Memorial.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Mr. Referring to the statement in a London despatch in to-day's

HOW THE SWISS GET RICH.

The renewal of frost and a heavy snow fall in the region of Lausanne have caused the cables tell us, great joy in Switzerland. They mean the continued success of the season of winter sports, with hosts of visitors and enhanced prosperity to the Swiss hotels. This is the point. The Swiss care as little as possible about the sports as such, but the hotels are the country's life.

Switzerland is naturally poor. Her trade is small. She produces little wealth within her boundaries. Yet she has grown ich in half & century or so. About fift; years ago the national wealth was esti nated at 72 france 50, or \$14.50 for each inhabitant. To-day it is appraised at 15: france 50, or more than \$30 a head for every

one of her 3,500,000 people.

The tourists are the raw material of her wealth, and the hotels are the principal workshops in which they are converted into cash. There were 2,500,000 of them in 1905, the last year for which exact statistics are available, and it is calculated that of n average they left 86 francs, or \$17.20 among their entertainers, a total of abou 843,000,000. No wonder Switzerland is get

ting rich. its hotel "industry" means so much as i does to Switzerland, and there is no place where it is taken so seriously. Hotel keep ing is not only an industry there, it is de veloping into a science. There is an aggregate capital of 600,000,000 france, or \$130,000,000, embarked in it. The hotels employ about 28,000 persons in the year, to whom an aggregate of \$4,000,000 is paid in salaries. After all expenses are defrayed including repairs, allowances for deprecia-tion and interest on borrowed capital, the tel keepers realize profits aggregating

Besides the hotel proprietors and their employees there is the secondary profit to business generally, the artisans who work on the buildings and the purveyors who supply them. Behind these are the agricultural and dairy interests and the oads. The tourists also spend large ums which do not filter through the hote keepers' fingers. Travelling expenses by rail and diligence, fees to guides, incidenta necessities and the enormous trade in souvenirs swells the direct profits from isitors, as estimated, to something

\$20,000,000 a year. Plainly the mainstay of the touris traffic is the hotel. The hostelries of the country must please the public or the attractions of the Alpins peaks and valleys will be grievously handicapped. Therefore the development of the hotel has been elevated to a cult. There are in Switzer day, or rather there were at the las efficial count, 1,896 hotels. Of these 95, houses remain open all the year, while the rest are used only during the sumthe rest are used only during the summer season. Altogether they have 104,876 beds at the disposal of travellers, with a reserve of 12,279, presumably cots which can be made available on occasion. These figures do not include 37,299 beds for the use of the proprietors and their families and servants

The relative prosperity of seasons is gauged by the number of beds occupied without interruption. It is a bad year when only 28 per cent. of the theoretica accommodation is used, but 32 per cent makes good. It is excellent when the fig pation, of course, is not the entire year; i but the last few years have seen developing a revolution in this respect. The wints games are virtually a growth of the presen century as respects their worldwide popularity. The Swiss are making titanic e forts to boom them. They look forward to the time when the winter throng will equa

This is the reason why large sums have been offered as prizes in all sorts of con tests, from skiing to skating. This is why rinks have been laid out and grand stand built, Norwegian spring boards constructed tracks measured, and all the machinery of is nothing sporty in the movement, it is strictly commercial; and as it progresses the hotels loom up as the important factor Can they accommodate the crowd? The difficulty, of course, is that so many of them were built for summer habitation and ar totally unfit for occupancy in the Alpin

The Swiss are not to be discouraged as do the squab to their dove."

by mere mechanical obstacles. There is rick's vote for Governor in New York city
By the side of this idyl of love and plenty of money to be had for conversion was 348,493, and outside of that city 384,211. llars are spent annually in putting in heating plants and equipping rooms with double windows and doors with weather strips. The fight against the cold is no are at an elevation of 1,600 feet or more elevations in excess of 6,000 feet.

The importance of the industry has brought the hotel keepers into a perfection of organization unexampled among their kind elsewhere. The Société Suisse der Hoteliers, which was founded at Bern in 1882 with sixty-five members, had increased in 1900 to 810 and now has more than 1,200 is no mere annual dinner organization has in its treasury about \$20,000, and i engaged in various activities. published since 1892 a trade organ. La Revu Suisse des Hotels. The central bureau o

In addition this bureau is a clearing hous for help, an advertising agency, a statistica office, an information bureau, a promotion machine, and a semi-political organization It keeps track of custom house and tariff questions generally. It con sults with the railroads as to attractive tours, "circular" tickets, special rates and excursion time tables. It has pushed the mprovement of the diligence the steamboats on the lakes and of publi-

onveyances in towns.

It has promoted and aided in the organ ization of that model guild the Corpora-tion of Alpine Guides and Porters, which was actually founded by the Alpine Chul In fact, its work seems far more directed to advancing the interests of the tourists than the hotel keepers, but that is of course because the interests of the tourists are essentially those of the hotel men. For the traveller's advantage it publishes the general guide book to Switzerland, issued in editions of 150,000 copies, of which so,00 are in English, 30,000 in German, and 40,000 in French, a division which is somewhat remarkable, seeing that of the total of foreign visitors to the country 33 per cent. are recorded as Germans, 17 per cent. as English 11 per cent. French, and 5 per cent. Americans. The English and Americans, how ever, stay longest on the average and spend

The crowning act of the society, that in which it aims to elevate hotel managemen to a science, was the foundation in 1893 of the Ecole Professionelle at Lausanne. In this remarkable seminary the elementar courses naturally embrace languages geography, commercial arithmetic and bookkeeping. These are followed by number of technical courses. One covers ages); another teaches expertness in mar keting. It covers general features of the markets, seasons of meat, game and vegetables, composition of menus for lunches breakfasts, dinners, picnics, &c.; reciper for preparing dishes, knowledge of ery, carving meat, game and fish, the oretic knowledge of foodstuffs, culinary invention. There are also courses in hotel economy, hygiene and etiquette. The teaching is first rate, and rigid work is exacted from the pupils.

The perfection of the Swiss hotel syste The perfection of the Swiss hotel system has in recent years excited the envy of France, and a mild agitation has been started for the exploitation of the Riviera, the French Alps, the chateau region and the Pyrenean resorts in similar methodical fashion. The difficulty seems to be that, much as France likes the tourist, being rich ahe is not obliged to cultivate him as an essential element of her prosperity. The Swiss must do this or refuse riches.

Illinois Romans.

From the Mound City Star. Cicero Byrd's trade is underminin Pompy Byrd, Sr., left for Cairo

NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRATS.

AGBANT, Feb. 8.-From all that can by gathered by personal observation and conversations the rank and file of the State Democracy is averse to a candidate for Governor named by William J. Conners, of the State committee, or by Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Murphy

It is Democratic testimony all over State that the Democrats will come out and vote for the right man for Governor and will work hard for his election if they believe firmly that he is nominated by the sentiment of the party rather than by machine methods. The candidate for Governor, whoever he may be, it is added, must himself create this sentiment among the rank and file Democrats which secure the nomination, and furthermore no candidate can get the nomination a still hunt for delegates months before the convention assembles

There is a very natural interest among Democrats all over the State concerning the bitter political quarrel now going on between Chairman Conners and Murin 1906 and 1908. Murphy and his friends are confident that they have be-tween thirty and thirty-three members of the Democratic State committee who will vote to unseat Conners as State chairman at any time. But is it wise to unseat Conners before the next State convention assembles? Some of Murphy's friends, assuming that he has the votes to turn out Conners, are advising him to act immediately and have the fraces over and the smoke cleared away long before the State convention fore-gathers. Others hold that it would be far setter to retire Conners naturally by the

elected at next fall's convention.

Conners and his friends stoutly deny the assertion of Murphy and his friends There are fifty-one committeemen, and conners maintains that he has twentyeight votes at his back which Murphy and his friends cannot budge. The friends of Conners and the friends of Murphy are now urging all up-State committee-men to declare their allegiance. The feeling between the two factions is bitter in the extreme. The Murphy men say that they cannot hope to elect a Demo-cratic State ticket if Conners remains as State chairman. The Conners men. State chairman in eighteen years to elect of 1906, when all on the ticket but Hearst and declare that Murphy has got enough on his hands to look out for his own su-premacy in New York county, where he They also lost his county ticket last fall. point out that the McCarren borough ticket in Kings, with the exception of the Borough President, was elected last fall, and they recall the bitter war which Murphy made on McCarren. Murphy was McCarren's chief political source of strength, and they de-clare that Murphy is Hearst's political aid

at the present time.

There has been considerable gossip about John H. McCooey, McCarren's successor in the Kings county Democratic organization. inty Democrats under the leadership of McCooey are just as strongly for auton omy as McCarren and his friends were, and that this will be their chief battle cry should Murphy and his friends in Tammany continue the old warfare on the Kings county Democrats. But it has just been made known that Murphy and have reached an understanding by which the Democrats of all five boroughs which make up New York city will not continue a factional war, but in the coming 8 convention will work together in an effort to represent the Democrats of New York to be arrayed against the up-State Democrats, but rather that the old condition be-tween Kings county and various up-State one and that the New York counties has gone and that the New York city Democrats will act as a solid body in conferring with their up-State brethren.
It has been commonly supposed that
more than half of the Democratic vote in the State is cast in New York city. The results in recent campaigns demonstrate the error of this supposition. In 1904 Her-York city was 338,530, while while outside of the city it was 413,908. was 357.081. In 1908 the vote for Brya

city it was 352,576. In 1908 Chanler's vote for Covernor in New York city was 321,200, In 1904 the vote for Parker in New York city was 326,900, while outside of the city in New York city was 284,569, while outside

of the city it was 282, 199.

There are more independent voters in New York city than in any other part of the State, and party lines are still stronger in the rural districts than in the cities.

"SPIGOTTY" AGAIN. With Some Sensible Remarks on the Folly of National Meknames.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In endeavor ing to correct you as to the origin of the word "Spigotty" "Coast Artillery Corps" in THE Sun of February 6 erroneously traces its source to where certain Americans whom mentions therein nicknamed the natives with it.

The vocable applied to the Porto Ricans by the first Americans who came in contact with them was not "spigotty," as your correspondent as-serts, but "spiketty," euphonically derived from the broken sentence "Me spika te di inglia," as it sounded to Anglo-Sazon éars. The word "Spi-gotty" may have sprung in Panama and perhaps

it was moulded by the newcomers after the way the Panamans, with their peculiar enunciation of Spanish, proudly proclaimed the English language. It would be proper to say right here in pass-ing that the coining of words, no matter how felicitous or harmiess, to designate the natives of southern countries is always resented by them and does not contribute in the least to foster good will. We do not know that, excepting Mexico.

where they are senselessly known as "gringoes," in any of the Latin American countries the na-tives of these United States are called by anything but the nest gentifitious appellati volved as yet any jecular nickname from the "Mi

jabla la Papañola" of the Americans, so full of possibilities for the fertile Spanish tongue. NEW YORK, February 8.

Questions of a Labor Unionist.

To the Epiron of The SUN-Sir: The junketling tip of Gempers to Europe was paid by the unions a short time ago. The expenses of keeping Gempers. Mitchell and Morrison out of jall are still going on. New a fine of \$222,000 must be paid; all by the workingman. With the cost of living soaring every day, where will the laboring man, who receives no fat salary from the unions, stand in the near futural. How here the ons, stand to the near future? How long is he to be made the tool of unscrupulous agitator who, under the guise of working for his good are feathering their own nests at his exper

Mr. Gompers claims a membership of \$,000,000 members to the American Federation of Labor. He states that each of these may be assessed to cents to pay this fine of \$222,000. A tidy little sum, the balance of \$278,000 for some one.

I am a labor man and loyal to the principles of labor, but not to grafting, they principles. of labor, but not to grafting, thieving, trouble naking administration of labor's affairs.

NEW YORK, February 8. E. H. GRARAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Comb few years ago from England, where pipe sm ing has always been so very popular with all classes, it caused me much annoyance to find myself the object of more or less pointed atten

The Pipe Taboo Removed.

ing my "briar." This has gradually disappear and it is no longer unusual to see a ge rers have followed the example of the British anufacturers and produced really smokable tobacco. I do not now find it necessary to import

SEDITION IN INDIA.

In Spite of the Leyalty of Native Rulers the Situation Is Ugly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just received a letter from a missionar residing in the native State of Hyderabad in which he says he is at last getting anxious about the state of things in India. Ever since the first signs of unrest the British Government has hesitated to put any curb upon the native press. A few years ago these papers were scarcely read, but now their circulation has increased enormously and they are becoming less restrained in their utterances. My missionary friend had just read a paper in which not only was the murder of Mr. Jackson of Nasik com-mended but it was said that a few more instances of the kind would open the eyes of the "English conqueror." The saddest part of this affair is that Mr. Jackson was a very devoted admirer of the natives of India. At the time of his assassination he was about to witness a native drama.

As far as can be seen the native State of Hyderabad under the stern administration of the Nizam is thoroughly loyal to British interests. It is about as large as the State of Kansas, with a population of \$,000,000, chiefly Mohammedans. The Nizam enjoys the title of "The Premier Prince of Dadie" confered the him him the Nizam. India," conferred upon him by the King-Emperor. He is about 35 years of age, every inch a man and a soldier. In an in-terview with the missionary his Highness jokingly said that he supposed that as soon as the Liberal Government had made an end of the "hereditary peers" they would try their "'prentice hand" on the "hereditary

Princes" of India.
In Hyderabad the Nizam has placed all the native papers under very strict sur-veillance. He announces that perfect free-

the native papers under very strict aurveillance. He announces that perfect freedom will be restored as soon as the editors know how to use it in the interests of good government. The Nizam cannot understand why the Earl of Minto, the Viceroy, is so inert regarding the native press. His leniency is misunderstood.

When I was in India the native papers were ignored both by the natives of the land and by the English residents. The Maharajah of Kashmere, who is a Sikh Hindu Prince ruling a Mohammedan people, has only found one instance of sedition, and he cut off the head of the traitor. Next to the Nizam of Hyderabad the Maharajah of Gwalior, or "Sindia," as he is called, ranks very high in the councils of government. He too is a young man about 35 and a Colonel in the British army, having seen service in China with Gen. Gaselee. He has asked the Viceroy to form a vigilance committee composed of natives who have already done good service in the interests of the Government. At a recent dinner he drew his sword and pledged it to the service of the King-Emperor. It is thought that there have been evidences of sedition in the native army just as there was when the "greased cartridges" were handed around before the terrible mutiny of 1857, but there is every confidence in Sir O'Moore Craig, the new commander in chief. He has not perhaps the strength of Kitchener, but he has more patience with the native troops. It is said in non-official circles in India that Viscount Morley as Secretary of State lacks nerve and that the Earl of Minto has had but a feeble backing. Lord Minto's five years of office will expire on November 18 next and there does not seem to be a man on the Liberal benches to take his place. In British India the Britishers are nearly all Unionists, and the outcome of the election has been watched with interest, as it will affect the administration of the Indian Empire in many ways.

WE ATHER WHYS

and west, does not fine weather last as long as when the wind changes in the other

NEW BRITAIN, COND., February 7.

LORDS AND LADIES.

How Parliament Was Besleged and Carried by Eighteenth Century Amazons. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was turn-ing over to-day idiy "The Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu" when I chanced upo the following account of what is perhaps the first outbreak of the militant suffragette spirit in Eng-land. The relation is curious and instructive. 1 excerpt with omissions

he fair sex were excluded. Notwithstanding this desire are obvious which determination a tribe of dames resolved to These heroines were [names given], and I look upon them to be the boldest asserters and most resigned sufferers for liberty I ever read of. They presented themselves at the door at 9 o'clock in the morning, where Sir — respectfully in in the interior it is very necessary to keep a sup-formed them that the Chancellor had made an ply of this cash on hand if for nothing else than order against their admittance. The Duchess of Queensberry plahed at the iii breeding of a mere lawyer. After some modest retusals he swore by G— he would not let them in. Her Grace — answered by G— they would come in in splie of the Chancellor and the whole House. This being reported, the peers resolved to starve them out. These Amazons now showed them selves qualified for the duty even of foot soldiers; they stood there till 5 in the afternoon, every now and then playing volleys of thumps, kicks and raps against the door, with so much violent. and raps against the door, with so much violence eakers in the House were scarce heard. that the speakers in the House were scarce heard. When the Lords were not to be conquered by this the two Duchesses commanded a dead silence of half an hour: and the Chancellor, who thought this a certain proof of their absence, gave order for the opening of the door; upon which they all rushed in. You must own this action very we worthy of record, and I think not to be parallele on very we ory, ancient or modern."

NEW YORK, February 8. Indictment of Home Rule.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is frequently asked why a large percentage of Irishmen, especially those living in the north, as well as their English and Scotch brothers, are opposed o home rule in Ireland.

The chief objections are that home rule would mean the supersession of loyal officials and the mean the supersession of loyal officials and the release of agrarian criminals; the capitulation to force, violence, intimidation; surrendering to the tender mercies of the Nationalists the population that has been loyal, whether Protestant or Catholic; the placing of domestic legislation under the control of Catholic priesthood; the withdrawal from Ireland of English capital; the withdrawal from Freezan of English capital; the impossibility to borrow money for public works and the development of the country, excepting at a ruinous rate of interest; the ruin of the banks, at a ruinous rate of interest; the ruin of the banks, railways and commercial undertakings; an enormous addition to local rates; the revoit of Ulster and probable civil war, bringing about the ruin of tens of thousands of families; the destruction of property, and forcing the reconquest of the country later on by the sword of England.

NEW YORK, February 8. AN IRBREMAN.

Real Estate in the Kentucky Mountains. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Does any-body in New York cits want to buy some pictur-esque real estate in the mountain region of Ken-tucky! If he does here are a few parcels offered by the editor of Thousandsicks, Hyden, Lealis county, who is in the real estate business on the side:

Fifty acres of land on Thousandsticks Creek, waters of Bull Creek.
One hundred acres of land on Hell for Certain and Elk Horn Creek. manufacturers and produced really smokable tobacco. I do not now find it necessary to import
my smoking tobacco as formerly.

Again, a travellar affected by example takes
up with the pipe and keeps it up when home; and,
last but not least, it is she best smoke.

Why Havan, Conn., February 8.

W. T. P.

New York, February 8.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

Their Manners Are Good, Which is More Than Can Be Sald of Most Men.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In reply to "Pennsylvanian" allow me to say that I fear he is only excusing himself for his deficiencies in good breeding by saying that the manners of American women are not as good as those of Europeans, &c., and that American women do not thank men for seats given them in the cars, &c. I have watched particularly to see if this could be the case, and out of about 500 instances (and I am sorry to say it has taken a long time to count 500 offering their places in the cars to women) I have seen but two cases where the woman did not thank the man. One was the use of a woman who was evidently of the newly rich element who took a seat without a glance at the poor man who gave it; the other a young girl too timid and too bash-ful to speak. In all other cases I have seen only gratitude and politeness.

the other a young girl too timid and too bashful to speak. In all other cases I have seen only gratitude and politeness.

Let me suggest a method to the man, if he really would like to be polite, which I have had practised in my own case several times. The man very politely has said to me, "Madam, won't you take my seat?" in the meantime keeping his seat. If he has been an elderly man, as is usually the case, I have begged him with thanks to retain it, but he has always risen when he saw that I meant to be a lady. It is not the young men who are polite enough to offer this courtesy to a woman as a rule. The young men and boys usually not only keep their seats but stare at a woman indignantly if she happens to hit their paper or their feet, or perhaps hit a precious half smoked and reeking cigar. This very morning I stood in a block in the subway in front of a strong, athletic looking fellow until 1-feared I might have to ask him, because of faintness, to rise and give me his seat, but I was thankful to get through my journey without asking a favor of so rude a person.

There are two sides to this question. Many men are not able to staind, and all certainly have the right to keep their seats if they choose, but when a man who evidently professes to be a gentleman, who has associated with Europeans, comes back to this country and maintains that the women of the country do not in general thank the

professes to be a gentleman, who evidently ciated with Europeans, comes back to this country and maintains that the women of the country do not in general thank the kind gentleman who rises to give a woman a seat, it is a falsehood too great to go without a denial.

AMERICAN WOMAN NOT A SUPPRAGIST. BROOKLYN, February 8.

JERSEY HENS. Pull Advice and Directions for Stimulating

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: LAN summer I had nearly thirty hens and pullets, but one night something killed all but four Rhode Island red pullets. There was I a suburbanite with plenty of scraps, a snug-hen house and two runs, but no layers. In September I got one Rhode Island red-hen who had been setting, and two black Minorca heas, together with a white Leghorn pullet, and hearn my winter pullet, and began my winter campaign, which consisted in feeding them a warm mash of corn meal and bran and poultry food every morning and leaving them to the care of the cook for the rest of the day.

with the native troops. It is said in nonofficial circles in India that Viscount Morley
as Secretary of State lacks nerve and that
the Earl of Minto has had but a feeble backing. Lord Minto's five years of office will
expire on November is next and there
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the Britishers are nearly all Unionists, and
the outcome of the election has been
watched with interest, as it will affect the
administration of the Indian Empire in
many ways.

New YORE, February S.

WEATHER WHYS.

Some Questions Put to Meteorologists by
an Amateur.

To the Editor of Tre Sun-Sir. Will
some of the readers of Tre Sun versed in
meteorology and the "signs" of the weather
kindly throw some light on the following
weather whys?

Why if a storm or rainy spell cleare off
near midday does fine weather always last
longer than when it clears at night?

Why when stormy weather clears, if
the wind veers against the sun, east to north
and west, does not fine weather last as long
as when the wind changes in the other

LEONIA, N. J., February 8.

as when the wind changes in the other direction, east to south and west?

Why does a the full moon never see the sun? It does not rise till after the sun has set and sets just before the sun rises.

Why does a low dawn always presage a fine day and a high dawn a stormy day?
Why during a protracted northwester if the wind goes down with the sun will it rise with it again in the morning, and if the wind does not go down at sunset will it (usually) at midnight and then not rise with the sun in the morning?

Why does rain nearly always quickly follow a white frost?
Why does the wind invariably come from the night before?

Why does are nearly always quickly follow a white frost?

Why does the full moon never see the sun have that siee lolue color, just before a storm or intense cold weather such as we have just passed through?

NEW BRITAIN Conn. February 7.

tuates in price as the cost of sliver buillon goes up or down or the amount of gold currency is plentiful or scarce. The average price of this dollar "Mex" is approximately 40 cents gold. On all the exchanges of these cities the "Mex"

dollar is dealt in much as money is bought and sold on our New York Stock Exchange, and the rates change hourly.

There has been an attempt on the part of the Chinese Government to have the tael used as a basis of trade, but up to the present time it has been unsuccessful. This is partly due to the financial weakness of the Government, but mainly by reason of the fact that the finances are con-trolled by foreign capital, who prefer to keep "At the last warm debate in the House of Lords | the "Mex" deliar the standard. The reasons for

"Cash." however, is still used almost entirely in dealing with the lower classes in the interior It is composed of long strings of stamped copper metal, with holes in the centre, through which a wire or string is passed. Strings of about 1.800 can be bought for a dollar "Mex." and in travelling

attempt to phonograph the elusively sonorous, to seize that which must (alash in its very essence be evanescent-brings you the symp digrim voyager who has also fallen under pell of the Lorelei of the Latin republics:

"Dem Schiffer in kleinem Schiffe Ergreifft es mit wildem Weh!"

No "atili, small voice," indeed!

Were you aware that the secret of its witchery has been discovered? To one William Howard Taft, so runs the legend, after studying the range, diapason, timbre. inflection, and especially the volume of that Voice during weeks of Oriental Journeying, belongs the glory of the sevalation. "Was the Voice of Barrett not heard during the trip?" inquired an anxious votary. "Ah, yes," is reported to have been Mr. Taft's plaintive answer, "John took it out and stroked it every day?" John took it out and stroked it every day!" NEW YORK, February 7. EIN SCRIFFER.

Our Earth Hore. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Those good souls who are giving themselves to maunderings and lucubrations about the existence or the non-existence of a hell might better devote themselves to life about them. Let them bear in mind Brown

ing's dictum: There may be heaven; there must be hell; Meantime there is our earth here Those of us who dwell here in the Hub have no reason to wonder about a heil; there is cause ough for reflection in the fact that Fitzgerald is

shout to enter upon a second term of office.

ONE CONCERNED WITH THE PRESENT. BOSTON, February 6.

The Fox Up the Tree.

Prom the Statesville Landmark.

Dave Barkley knows by actual exthat a fox can climb a tree, for he tells of one that took refuge in a tree while Dr. J. J ott, Squire Barkiey and others who rode to the hounds in the long ago were following a pack the hounds in the long ago were rollowing a pact in full cry. The Residentia Residen says that only last fall ex-Sherisi Pinnix and Major Bethel, noted fox hunters, "chased a gray up a sapling." That a gray fox can climb a tree is a master of auch common knowledge that it admits of no dis-pute among folks who know anything of foxes.

Time Talks in Connecticut. From the Litchfield Enquirer.

Eigin Clock gave a very interesting account at the Congregational Church Sunday morning of the receast annual meeting of the Church Building Society in New Haven.